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The Tribune

VOLUME XLVII. MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ROBBED BY MASKED MEN.

A FEAT TO HUMAN BRUTES.

A DEFENDER OF M'GLYNN.

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC.

EASTMAN

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

Illinois.

A Tangle in a Circle.—Rockford was treated to a wonderful tangle. The Collection of Rockford have been running under a great deal of excitement nevertheless and since last June two members of the Congress society and in which the Rev. Robert Tuesday and Mr. Hollingsworth have been engaged in a controversy which has finally resulted in a church trial of the former by the latter. The trial was held last night, and resulted in the suspension of Mr. Tuesday from the ministry of the church.

A Superintendent Dead.—Gen. Pittsburgh Lee of Virginia, with a party of 4 State guests, arrived in St. Paul yesterday. They will visit the Twin Cities and all points of interest in the Northwest, and will be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce. The party will leave for Duluth this evening.

OBJECTS OF WATTERSON'S JOKE.

Most Believed the Video Announcing Bo-gumil Dawkins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—"I don't think that I was anything but sick at my stomach," said Henry Watterson to a reporter as he and Chas. Emory Smith were on the Chestnut street car which took a bottle of pepsin to the Union League with Arthur. "I have always noticed myself that in the occasion of the Union League with Arthur. "I have always noticed myself that in the occasion of the Union League with Arthur. "I have always noticed myself that in the occasion of

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887.

A telegram was here yesterday to Baron Gey and Mrs. Whitney.

Intelligence made an unsuccessful attempt early yesterday morning to leave the great Rocky Mountain region, but the fates, as always, frightened him here again.

There is a rumor in Washington society circles that Secretary Bayard will during the present year marry a young lady belonging to one of the first families of Virginia.

A passenger train on the Texas & Pacific Road was boarded by a band of robbers near Gordon, Tex., early yesterday morning, and the express and mail cars were rifled of their valuable contents. The robbers are said to have realized about $15,000. The passengers were not molested.

The big telephone case in which the Government is interested will come before the United States Supreme Court today for a hearing. It is understood that Justice Gray will preside over the most important case of the Supreme court has had for some time.

Paul Revere Reese delivered a discourse in Central Music Hall yesterday on "The Four Flights of Chicago." He argued that the savings banks were an index of the people's morality and a criterion of the social politeness of the day. In New Hampshire, with only half the population of Chicago, there was more money in the savings banks than in all of Illinois, while in Massachusetts the aggregate savings of the poor amounted to $55,000,000, yet in this great State there was only $40,000 of this amount. This evidenced the fact that not a small part of the existing poverty came from the lack of economic savings institutions and the lack of economical habits. Of the $40,000,000 now in savings banks in this country fifteen hundred millions of the total amount, and Chicago was scarcely solicited at promising a share of it.

There are at least two jobs now in Springfield waiting for an opportunity for introduction to the present Assembly which have for their object a general reform of jury duties. They are not by-enough-along yet to be a fair subject of politics, but it is safe for more to say that the first, if not the greatest, reform required in the jury line is a simple bill providing that on all civil cases the litigant calling for a jury shall foot the bill. The experience in the court being found against the idea. Where both sides want a jury let each party pay half the cost thereof. The result in every case would be that the great majority of the present useless and tedious jury cases would be settled out of court. There is no good reason why the people should be put to the expense of furnishing twelve citizens to the case of an ordinary business disagreement on a contract, note, or book account. If either party really thinks he would be more likely to carry his point before a jury than if left to the court to decide, let him put the first item of that belief into actual cash, instead of making the public pay for the luxury now dragged from their business. This is the common sense of the matter, but a statute covering the case should be framed without being complicated with the many vexed and debatable questions of the general relation of the jury system. A little bill of the sort would state fairly the merits of the jury system in civil cases and save valuable hours time to thousands of citizens who are forced to waste whole weeks loafing in turnout trooping over available juries a few dollars between litigious gamers, when the Judge would decide the case in half the time according to its merits, and thereby save not only the time of twelve citizens, but to the taxpayers the cost of having them for their fractious service.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Business is running on in a quiet way that must be quite chacun to that large class of sanguine citizens who are not satisfied with anything but a boom. There is no boom on in any quarter of the country from which reports of great activity come, and the bank clearings, while they maintain a fair level of those of the last year, do not show a heavy percentage of increase month by month. There is no appreciable gain in those figures, which always indicates an agitation in financial affairs, and in no sense a thickening-up in every case. There are few changes from week to week because there are few events affecting the ordinary course of buying and selling. There is simply a good demand for merchandise at prices that usually favor moderate profits, and the supply has not yet, as far as appears, begun to exceed the consumptive requirements. There is just enough uncertainty in the outlook to prevent people from overstocking and overreaching their credit. If there were to be no crisis to become less this time on account of its proportions as the population grows (of course would be very satisfactory. We could go on in this way almost forever, gaining in wealth slowly and certainly and in free from widespread panics, if we could only keep down those tendencies that everybody recognizes as symptoms of disease. The trouble is that the beginnings of these bad tendencies are not discernible. They are not seen till they have been a good bit of mischief. There are many people who think that the gentle rise and fall of interest rates in our enterprises have already reached a point which threatens trouble in the near future. If this is true the reason a check is about to attract notice behind the scenes. It is hardly safe to be denied that a country should have its years of freedom activity to the end sometimes followed by years of de-

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and west 0, at the Hub the new one-cent "automatics." It might seem only fair, however, that as one of them is present in the northern part of the State, and another in the center, the northern part should have one as well. But if the State does not want the Eaglemark machine it could be turned to some good use. It would make an excellent reform or industrial school. Or a night be utilized for a hospital, an additional hospital room is needed. It is certainly very absurd for the County Board to wage an agitation for the benefit of self-existence when the county is so hard up as it is. The Commissioners would better give it away, utilize it for some other purpose, or close it up.

CLEVELAND AND THE STILLMAN BILL.

The Inter-State Commerce bill needs only the President's signature to become a law. Every one expects it will not be withheld. It is enough at the opening of the present session Mr. Cleveland referred to the measure which had just been rendered by the Supreme Court in the Wabash case, and plainly urged Congress to consider the expediency of bringing Inter-State railroads under National control. Previous to the ruling in the Wabash case there was some ground for the opinion that the authority of a State might extend to the purpose of enforcing reasonable rates for transportation performed within its borders, and that therefore Inter-State traffic was not strictly beyond control. Such was the construction adopted by the Supreme Court of Illinois, but afterwards reversed by the higher tribunal at Washington. The final decision made it clear that there could be no supreme regulation of transportation crossing State lines until Congress acted, and it was upon that ground that Mr. Cleveland urged attention to the matter.

The issue in the Wabash case was that of equal distribution and charging more for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line and in the same direction. The law stopping by carload from Paris to New York was charged $60, while another shipping from Illinois, eighty-six miles less distant, was charged $80. The longer is both cases was of the same character, quantity, and weight, while for the shorter haul the rate was 75 cents per hundred and for the longer 25, the elements being also the same line and the shorter distance including entirely the greater. The Supreme Court of Illinois pronounced the discrimination grossly unjust, and attempted to rectify it by a ruling holding that the excessive charge affected proportionately every mile of the carriage from Illinois to the State line, as well as the carriage in other States, and that a refund for the portion of the distance in Illinois would be sufficient under the distributive act of this State. The United States Supreme Court held, however, that as the transaction was inter-State the Illinois statute had no application to it, and that such traffic was subject only to regulation by Congress. In the light of this decision Congress was called upon to say whether by inaction it would leave such gross acts of injustice and oppression as were illustrated in the Wabash case. Congress has made reply, and the question is now before the President.

Mr. Cleveland thought the location the closest in the Wabash case of sufficient importance to demand the attention of Congress, and he must see that the much-debated distributive section of the Inter-State Commerce bill were ready to forbid discriminations like those made between Peoria and Illinois and practiced on a thousand other places. If, however, Mr. Cleveland took a view as narrow of the former inquiring as a railroad attorney, he need only reflect that the Inter-State Commerce bill cannot hold Bowen to be more than a two-thirds majority, and a veto will gave little aid to himself in particular. The President should approve the bill at once and proceed to the appointment of the Commissioners, and select the most fitting men in the Union.

PROMPTER PAY SATURDAY DEFENDED.

An exchange calls attention to the statement that not less than 60,000 tons of pig iron have been purchased from English makers within the last two weeks for use in this country. It says that, with all the new furnaces building in the South, American manufacturers are unable to supply the demand for pig iron, but that when the numerous large furnaces that are now in course of construction shall have been completed the country will continue to meet all demands that are made upon it.

This view of the case may be informed—with the exhibition, "Yes, and more too." The ton of the home in the early part of the month was marked by the such a state of things as is reported in most work. The true mills were all started to the big of their best, and the employees began the erection of new ones only to find that the latter were not then wanted, the scramble having passed by. It appears no doubt that the recent demand had found work for the new as well as the old, but after nearly three years of partial idleness, and two years greater than any one dared to hope for years ago, it must also be recalled that the rail and construction of the present year have to relieve the record of the remarkable performance, and not up a total of not much less than 15,000 miles. But it is open to very grave doubt that all of these promises will be fulfilled, and to still greater question if the operation will pay. Everyone familiar with the facts in the case is well aware that a considerable proportion of the new line built last year is simply a permitting of previously existing roads which were advocated in the wants of the people, and likely to be so for several years to the future. No one can reasonably say that all the lines which are now under construction will be found profitable. They are so locally unsuited to perform as to fully all attempts at the economic working of the business offered, and the cost of traffic would have to grow to value half of the present in order to permit the existence of a single one, even if such a thing be not prevented by the passage of the Cullom bill. The same conditions obtain, to a smaller extent, in other sections. The task is many places to not pay, and should any attempt the country to think up very much more closely than ever, a case in point. A resident of this city "went a run out West" last autumn, and had occasion to go over a line of eleven seventy-five miles in length, which had not two trains each way per day. Himself and one other were the only passengers of the entire journey. One of them was having on a pass, and the other had a thousand acts to sell.

The world not be unlicensed as wishing to intimate that the country will not result in the further production of a few years ago. The ordering of more one thing will about call for a very large quantity of rails more than the new thereof as the material is for-ordered very cheaply in comparison with the prices paid on the last preceding lines. Only four years ago a ton brought that the duty of about rails to be put on, would result in closing up every mill in the country. But they are now engaged still, ready at seven-eighths of that figure, and it is said the manufacturers quite short of profit at that. If gentlemen are eager to afford the present price I is not probable that they will be allowed to wear out

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extensively so to a recent date. And it may be interesting to see how much work such enterprises really mean. It is estimated that there are in this country not far from 15,000,000 tons of steel rail in track, and fully half as much iron. The renewal of the former is about 5 per cent per annum, and the wear of the latter much greater, while most of the iron will be replaced by steel when renewal is necessary. The requirements for new and old work for the current year amount, therefore, but very far short of 1,000,000 tons, and the trade scarcely needs to fear paralysis for some time to come.

STATE LIVE-STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Of all the subjects likely to come before the Thirty-fifth General Assembly the most important is pleuro-pneumonia. The report of the State Live-Stock Commissioners, which is almost wholly devoted to it, was completed Thursday. The subject is of vital and pressing interest. At the same moment cases in Chicago, but the newest disease seems to the cattle trouble almost as much as the cases which had just been rendered by the Supreme Court in the Wabash case, and almost simultaneously Congress is called upon to consider the expediency of bringing Inter-State railroads under National control. Previous to the ruling in the Wabash case there was some ground for the opinion that the authority of a State might extend to the purpose of enforcing reasonable rates for transportation performed within its borders, and that therefore Inter-State traffic was not strictly beyond control. Such was the construction adopted by the Supreme Court of Illinois, but afterwards reversed by the higher tribunal at Washington. The final decision made it clear that there could be no supreme regulation of transportation crossing State lines until Congress acted, and it was upon that ground that Mr. Cleveland urged attention to the matter.

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LIVE-STOCK SANITARY CONVENTION.

A very active meeting was adopted and Saturday by the National Live-Stock Sanitary Convention held in this city if the proceedings were correctly reported. The resolutions made as follows:

Resolved, That having learned of the deliberations of the Legislature of Illinois, now in session, and the proposed legislation in regard to the existing laws of contagious diseases among domestic animals, we respectfully suggest to the Legislature of Illinois the necessity of the passage of such laws as will enable the Governor of the State to promptly and effectually suppress contagious diseases among domestic animals, and to prevent the spread of the same from one locality to another within the State, and to prevent the importation of diseased animals into the State from other States and countries.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of a law providing for the appointment by the Governor of a State Veterinarian, who shall be a graduate of some recognized veterinary college, and who shall have had at least five years' practice in the profession, and who shall be the executive officer of the State Board of Live-Stock Sanitary Commissioners, and who shall be required to devote his entire time to the duties of his office

EXTREME DANGER OF WAR

MISSION OF THE TEETH.

SAVINGS BANKS AND SEX.

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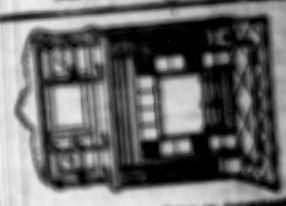

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SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DENTISTRY.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO LOAN.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MEDICAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIAL WANTED.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.

STEAM & OTHER FITTINGS.

TO EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

STORAGE.

PROFESSIONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORKING APPLIANCES.

CAROLINE WOOD'S WILL.

IS IN CONTEMPLATION OF ANNULLING BY SOME KIND OF LAW.

An Allegation that the Late Woman Was Unduly Influenced at the Time She Executed Her Queer Up-the-Spout Piece of a Testamentary Document—The Matter Will Now Undoubtedly Be Investigated by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 24.—[Special.]—A hearing was given yesterday before Judge Brooks in the Middlesex Probate Court in relation to petitions for the annulment of the will of the late Caroline A. Wood, widow of Caleb Wood of Cambridge. The will is contested by nine heirs-at-law, among whom are Charles S. Wood, Charles C. Smith, Amanda Wood, Abner Wood, and Betty C. Moore. The counsel of the above do not appear among the opponents of the measure. The opposition charges that the will presented for probate is not that of Caroline A. Wood, and, further, that at the date of the will she was mentally incapable of making one. Messrs. Samuel Hoar and Charles E. Pratt appeared for the opposing and Thomas A. Armstrong and William E. Jewett for the proponents. The will bears the date of Feb. 9, 1886, and by it legacies amounting to $20,000 were made to various charities and institutions, among those being one for $10,000 to the Wesleyan College, and the residue to Boston Theological Seminary, Boston University, Boston Home for Aged Women, and Boston Home for Aged Men, to be paid equally to each when the will was drawn.

Attorney B. Hardy, one of the trustees of Boston Home and father of the late Matilda Hardy of the Spanish-Gypsy trials, in opening for the petitioners, said that the petitioners were not there to attack the character of the testatrix, but to show that she was not competent to make a will. They would show that she had passed through a long period of mental suffering, and that for years before she made the will she was under the influence of Rev. Dr. Whitney, who had completely controlled her actions. They would show that she had been in this condition before the date of the will, and that it remained there after the will was executed. They would show that Dr. Whitney had been in the habit of visiting her frequently, and that he had been left alone with her for long periods of time. They would show that she had been in a state bordering on insanity, and that Dr. Whitney had taken advantage of her condition to get her property into his own hands. Dr. Whitney procured from Dr. Cabot, who had been called in to attend her, a certificate that she was competent to make a will. Dr. Cabot would testify that he had been called in to see her, and that he had found her in a state bordering on insanity, and that he had given her a certificate to that effect. Dr. Whitney had also procured from Dr. Cabot

INVESTMENTS IN HIGH-GRADE STOCKS
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Investment Mortgages
GWYNNE & DAY.

BUSINESS.

FOR SALE.
STATE LINE

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Secretary William Windom, Winona, Minn., was in the Great Divide yesterday. He said that the election of Mr. Davis to the Senate was very satisfactory to the people of his State, for he knew Mr. Davis well, and felt sure that he would be a safe man to trust. Mr. Windom said that the Democratic Party would be powerless to do any harm in the Senate, for it was in the minority both in the House and Senate.

IN GENERAL.

The lecture on Pharmacy Last Saturday was delivered by Charles W. Day at the Chicago College of Pharmacy instead of Chicago Medical College, as stated yesterday.

A grand exchange tournament was started at the Old Washington street rink evening. Twenty-four skaters entered the contest, each paying an admission fee of fifty cents. Each player was assigned half the twenty-four positions, and by the end of the evening's sport the skaters had changed places with each other so frequently that it was impossible to tell who had won the prizes. The contest was under the auspices of the Chicago Skating Club.

A Missing Packer and Child.

Mrs. L. W. Hunt, the wife of a salesman in the establishment of A. M. Church & Co., No. 1264 North Water street, is trying to find her husband, who left his home, No. 217 State street, in a distressed condition. Mrs. Hunt is not desirous to cast reproach upon her husband, but she thinks that the public should be informed of the facts in the case. Mr. Hunt left home about Friday last in a state of mental depression, and has not been seen since. He is a packer by trade, and has been employed by the firm of Church & Co. for a number of years. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 180 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, and a dark complexion. He is a native of Ireland, and has been in this country about twenty years. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has been employed by the firm of Church & Co. for a number of years. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 180 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, and a dark complexion. He is a native of Ireland, and has been in this country about twenty years. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has been employed by the firm of Church & Co. for a number of years.

Wright Bridge on Wright Street.

A petition of property-owners on Wright and Ellery streets was yesterday afternoon at No. 17 Wright street. The object of the meeting was to petition the erection of a bridge across the river at Wright street, instead of at Division street, as proposed. The petitioners claim that the bridge at Wright street is more necessary, as the bridge at Division street is only a few blocks from the bridge at Wright street, and